

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1837.

Mechanics' Fair in Portland.

We learn from the Eastern Argus that the Mechanics' Association in Portland, have determined to have an exhibition in that city next fall, after the manner of those which have been held for some years in New York, and last year in Boston. Good news this! Perhaps there is nothing which stimulates the productive classes of our citizens so thoroughly and effectually as an annual exhibition of their products.

It congregates the individuals together and introduces to their acquaintance the various improvements which have been made, gives each an opportunity to measure himself in regard to skill and knowledge—rouses his faculties to further improvement in his art—gives him many good hints and ideas, and makes him more satisfied with his employment by showing him the importance of his calling, and how he is fulfilling his duty to himself, his fellow man and his country, by pursuing it with care, industry and prudence. We hope the enterprising mechanics of Portland will succeed in getting up such an exhibition as will set forth in its proper light the ingenuity of the citizens of Maine. We presume every mechanic in the State will gladly contribute all that they conveniently can to promote the enterprise, for we are perfectly satisfied that they will never repent it.

Peat Ashes.

This is a species of manure much used in many parts of the world with great profit, but we believe not much known in this State. They contain the stimulating materials so essential to vegetation, such as the vegetable alkalies, some of the salts of lime, &c. Peat, it is well known, is abundant in the bogs which are found scattered throughout our territory, and the ashes are easily obtained by cutting up the peat, drying it, and then burning it in heaps upon the ground. Many thousands of bushels might annually be made and applied to grass and other crops, and the products thus multiplied ten, twenty, or an hundred fold.

We shall publish from time to time such information as we may find upon this subject, in order that our readers who wish information thereon, may have what we can obtain. We hope it will guide them to successful action.

Stripping Oats.

Every one who deals in barley, knows the difficulty of keeping it clear of oats, as the two kinds of grain grow so well together, and ripen so nearly at the same time, if a few oats only are in the seed sown, they will multiply so much as to be

quite numerous in the barley at harvest, and it is then troublesome to cleanse them out. Our friend B. Nason, of this town, well known as having been a successful and skilful farmer, relates that he once called upon a farmer upon some business, and was surprised to hear him tell his boy to "go to stripping oats." Having a curiosity to know what sort of an operation "*stripping oats*" was, he followed the boy, who had a basket in his hands, to a field of barley. In this barley quite a quantity of oats were growing. The boy passed carefully back and forth through the field, and when he came to any oats he stripped off the heads and put them in his basket. In this way the field was cleared of oats, and the barley rendered at harvest perfectly free from other grain, and of course more valuable to the purchaser, whatever may be the use to which he designs to put them.

Use of Salt in preventing Mildews upon Gooseberries and Grapes.

We find an article in the Cultivator recommending the moderate use of salt to prevent mildew upon Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. The salt should be applied in such a manner that it will be washed down to the roots gradually and in a divided state, for if applied too strong or concentrated, it will not only kill all mildew, but the plant also. This application was sometime ago, if we mistake not, suggested by Judge Buel, and subsequent experiments go to prove that by some means or other it wholly prevents this disease, or perhaps we should more correctly say, the growth of that minute fungus called mildew. We have known salt used advantageously in some instances in preventing the rust in wheat. The advocates of the theory which attributes rust in wheat to the too great flow of the sap, accounted for this action of salt by saying that it "tended to sterility," and therefore prevented an inordinate flow of that juice to the great relief of the plant. The advocates of the theory that it is caused by animalculae attributed its action to the dislike which insects have to salt, and the advocates of the fungus system explain the result by supposing that they would not grow upon a saline soil. No matter about the theory if the fact can be well established. That is the main point, and if the use of salt will invariably protect plants from mildew, rust, and such like destroyers, it should be universally known and applied. More experiments, however, are necessary, before it can be perfectly established and relied upon.

MR. HOLMES:—The Statute provides that when the Selectmen of towns refuse to locate, or the inhabitants refuse to accept, roads petitioned for by individuals, the County Commissioners, if required, shall locate, or cause the Selectmen's Transcript to be recorded on the town's records. Will you, in your legal department, inform us if a road thus established by the County Commissioners can, subsequently, be discontinued by a town? CADET.

NOTE. Our legal department is at present resting from its labors. The publisher is making arrangements to go on with it and will probably recommence it in a week or two, when the above will be attended to.—ED.

Common Schools.

There is no subject upon which the public mind is exercised of superior importance to that of education. To the rising generation are we to depend to fill the stations and exercise the authority which is now exercised by us; and should we not have an anxious care to the manner in which they are prepared to discharge the important trust we must ere long confide to their care? Should we rest easy and look quietly on, as idle spectators to their progress? I put the question to every father, who has a son, if he does not wish that son to be qualified to fill the highest station in his town, County or State? But, says he, what can I do that I have not done? We raise school-money, hire a master, and my boy goes to school. And mayhap he makes as good progress as any scholar in the district. All this is doubtless true, but you must look beyond this, you have a further duty to perform. You must look at the qualification of the teacher that is employed. It is not sufficient for a school master to know enough about reading, writing, cyphering and grammar, to *barely* clear the law, and get the necessary certificates. But he should possess some knowledge of business—of the way and manner in which accounts are kept—of the best and most accurate forms of making the common kinds of instruments, such as notes, orders, accounts, bills, &c. &c. A general form of writing, doing up, and directing letters, should be taught in schools. The way to file and take care of bills, receipts and other papers, with an occasional lecture on the importance of care and correctness in this particular is a matter of very great consequence. But did you ever hear of a school master in one of our common district schools giving any information on these subjects. In fact he would hardly think it within the limits of his duty.

Most of the boys when they leave school with what is termed a tolerable education, are entirely ignorant in most, if not all of these particulars. It is supposed that these subjects are not connected with school learning, but a boy must serve an apprenticeship in a counting room to obtain this part of his education. But such is not the fact, and if school agents would only exercise a little more diligence and caution in hiring masters, and get such as are well qualified on these points, a boy may as well receive this part of an education in a common district school as in a merchant's counting room, or a lawyer's office. S.

"Farmers' Faults."

MR. HOLMES:—Thro' the medium of your paper, No. 43, of the present volume, I am indebted to your "unfortunate correspondent," N., for a feast of amusement; and I should like to pay that debt by a *remittance* thro' the same channel. He has given your readers a *bit* of his "experience," and he probably would be willing to receive the same kind of coin in return. I will therefore ask permission to communicate something of *my* experience.

My Father (who is now no more,) was a farmer; and under his care I spent 21 years of the early part of my life. I was one of those unfortunate boys who form an exception to the old *adage*, young folks *think* old folks are fools; and, consequently, I was inclined to believe that the theory and practice

of my Father were both fraught with a degree of wisdom and prudence.

When I had grown "large enough to lift a hoe," an old one was given me: but, unlike friend N.'s, it was not broken, for my Father had recently caused it to be new-laid with steel—a kind of repair which I believe is unknown in the *hoeing kingdom* at the present day. This kind of repairing of hoes, I then considered as a mark of sterling economy in my Father, and was therefore content to use it, altho' I felt provoked with the Blacksmith for doing the work in a very clumsy manner; and, perhaps, I committed some little immoralities by indulging bad wishes.—But, with the grindstone, and the help of a younger brother to propel it, I eventually brought my hoe to a tolerable state of perfection.

Respecting the hoe-handle, I confess I was not very well pleased with that;—But, "as I grew older," instead of using a short handle at the expense of a "crooked back," I undertook to exercise my genius in making hoe-handles; and before the spinal structure was fixed in a perpetual curve, I succeeded in making one to my own liking. To accomplish this, as my Father did not keep mechanics' tools, I used a narrow axe, which I was not only allowed to use, but was required to use in preparing fuel for the fire; and a block of Granite, located near the farm house, made a tolerable substitute for a rasp.

Like friend N. I too was never taught to perform any kind of *mechanical* labor—but at the age of ten or twelve years, I employed much of my leisure time, such as winter evenings, in working wood for various little mechanical purposes; and by dint of industry and perseverance I eventually became a patented mechanic, having constructed machinery which has been extensively acknowledged to be of public utility.

My Father kindly permitted me "to go to mill," not fearing that I should "injure the horse," for he early taught me, by precept and example, not to injure or abuse any of the brute creation. As to "loitering by the way," that was out of the question—for "the rod and reproof" cured that evil in the bud.

My Father never directed me to "butcher a sheep," but I had the privilege of being present to assist him on such occasions; and by taking particular notice of his mode of performing the operation, I obtained some knowledge of the theory of the business, which I put in practice when future occasion required.

Respecting the "amount of business" which I did for my father, perhaps it does not belong to me to decide—but I sincerely believe that it exceeded "twenty-five cents;" and the treatment I received during my minority was not such as to create any degree of disgust, or induce a resolution "never to become a farmer,"—consequently, I have been exempt from the thousand repentances of which friend N. appears to have been the unfortunate subject. But I will not attempt to follow the track of N., in all the meanderings of his epistle, for after "dressing down" his father without fully exhausting his spleen, he lets off his vituperation upon farmers in general for not providing better opportunities for the "mental improvement of their sons;" and then, turning from sires to sons, he pays them a compliment by alluding to the unhappy consequences resulting from a neglect of the means of education which "is open to all."

Having stated many things which I did in early life, I will close by stating one thing which I never did—I never broke the commands of my Creator by loading my Father with reproach, and in that predicament holding him up to public view—and I hope and trust I shall never be guilty of such an

absurdity, until the rose shall forget to bloom, the gay creation be undressed, and I become insensible to perfection. N.

Fayette, Dec. 13, 1837.

Why are we not a great Pork raising and Pork exporting State?

MR. HOLMES:—I have often thought on this subject and cannot give any other answer to the above question but this:—It must be for the want of what in old times was called "*elbow grease*," or labor; yet as little manual labor is required to do this as almost any kind of business upon the farm. I will admit that on a farm there is a world of work and care needed, but as little in this branch of the business as in most other pursuits—whether you produce your pork from potatoes and barley meal, or oats & pea meal, with the like quantity of potatoes. There is probably nothing that will support life so long as the potato, that can be raised to so great an amount per acre. In other words, more nutritive matter for supporting life and feeding hogs, can be produced on a single acre, by cultivating potatoes than by raising any thing else that I know of. But in making pork we soon need food more rich than what is obtained from the potato, cook it in what way you please.

Potatoes—Peas, Peas & Oats, Barley, and a kind of Buckwheat, recently introduced, called Indian Wheat,* all promise to be wonderful aids in the pork-raising business; and we have in the County of Kennebec probably as good a breed of hogs as in any part of the world—and they may be continued so by exercising a laudable ambition to procure the best crosses from other counties, States, kingdoms and countries. I always have land that ought to be ploughed sooner than I can plough it, and will run into a tough spire grass sward. Plough it when I can most conveniently, such land will produce good peas to be eaten off by hogs in the fall, and is the best and cheapest diet the hog can possibly have. After the crop has been thus eaten off, a small top dressing will put this land into good order for a crop of wheat the following year. Barley when the land is dry and rich, and the seed is not sown till late, is a profitable crop. The buckwheat, above mentioned, is sown on suitable land, and after being once sowed and mowed, may be continued from what scatters out, by harrowing it over in the spring following. This will probably become the cheapest thrashed grain for hogs or horses that we know of. Potatoes may be steamed on an arch, so called, or on a cooking stove, with little wood and trouble. They may be fed out raw for store hogs, and sows with pig, in the winter to good advantage.

Peas & Oats may be raised on the above described land, and thrashed, for sixteen cents cost per bushel, if you calculate the value of the straw at what it is worth for feeding to cattle or sheep. It is said that the buckwheat may be raised for seven cents per bushel, and after all, we purchase pork from other States;—notwithstanding we can raise apples, potatoes, barley, peas, peas & oats, buckwheat, &c., to an unlimited extent. Ought this thing to be? Wake up, brother Farmers. Become exporters of flour, pork, beef, wool, livestock, oats, &c. &c. ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, December, 1837.

* Called Indian Wheat or Tartarian Buckwheat.

WHEAT.

MR. HOLMES:—In the last No. (12th Dec.) of the Maine Farmer, I noticed the following:

"A GOOD YIELD OF WHEAT. We are informed that Mr. Elias Whiting, of Winthrop, has raised, during the past season, EIGHTY BUSHELS of wheat,

from five bushels of sowing. This makes a yield of sixteen bushels from one." It is true that sixteen fold is a good and encouraging yield, but there have been greater yields. On the farm of Mr. Abiel Abbott, in Temple, there was raised, the past season, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY bushels of wheat from four acres of land.* As to the ground, one acre and a half was cleared in the spring, and the remainder was ploughed ground. The quantity of seed put on the four acres wanted four quarts of seven bushels, which gives a yield of TWENTY-THREE AND THREE-ELEVENTHS from one bushel of seed. No lime was used on the ploughed ground, but it was excellent soil, very rich, and free from stones.

I hope the time is not far distant, when the farmers of Maine will bestow more attention upon the culture of wheat. There is nothing in the soil or climate of Maine, that necessarily prevents her hardy sons from harvesting large crops. Let us give proper care to the preparation of the ground—procure good seed—let it be sown at the proper time, and well taken care of, and we need not fear of having no more than ten or fifteen bushels per acre. E * *

Farmington, Dec. 20th, 1837.

* It will be readily seen that the number of bushels raised on an acre was FORTY;—and I would further state, that the largest crop was taken from the ploughing. E

Beet Sugar.

MR. EDITOR:—I am not quite sure that beet sugar is profitably to be made (i. e. in strict accordance with the principles of political economy,) on a small scale: it is, in manufactures, to be conducted on a large scale. We predict, that it is to become a national branch of industry and produce; but this cannot be any hindrance or objection to the farmer's employing his leisure hours during the winter season, to the production of sugar for his own use, or, eventually, when it shall have become better understood, for the refineries.

For this reason I shall confine my present hints and observations to the producing of sugar on a small scale, with simple means and at small cost, particularly as there are so many throughout the country who have grown the beet root, and will, at all events, be desirous of making an essay at beet root sugar making; also, convinced as I am, that from among the number, must proceed that experience which is to become the basis of large establishments throughout the United States ere many years pass over. From all that has been done in the United States towards making beet sugar, little has resulted, as yet, much could already be written on the subject that would be useful as a guide to others. This task I cannot assume, though deeply interested; therefore, I can only promise to describe how beet root sugar can be made.

PREPARATIONS FOR MAKING THE SUGAR.

The articles required for the most simple and ready mode of manipulating are,

1. A rasp for reducing the roots to pulp.
2. A defecting pan.
3. A filterer.
4. A boiling pan, similar to No. 2.
5. A cooling pan.

Skimmer, cloths, clais, (or wicker frame work,) tub or tubs, and a variety of other small articles which will be required or not, just in proportion to the scale on which it is conducted. Such as will be required simply to make sugar, shall be described as we proceed.

The rasp being the first important implement, we will describe such an one as can be easily made, viz; a wooden frame, such as used for a grindstone. A circular piece of wood to form the parrel of the rasp, say one foot in length and of the same size in diameter, or larger if you please, (the heavier the better.) Pass an axle through this piece of wood, and set it to the frame precisely as a grindstone, to be turned by a crank or pedal. Around the barrel or circular wood nail on sheets of tin, perforated in the manner of a bread greater. To the end of the frame towards which

the circular is to revolve, affix a small trough, or box, say nine inches wide by eighteen inches in length; inside of this box is to slide a block, which can be drawn up and pressed down with one hand, whilst the other hand is engaged in putting into the box through an opening on the top. The roots to be pressed against the tin grater as it revolves, and thus they will be torn into an impalpable pulp and fall into a tub or box placed under the rasp. After a person has once witnessed the producing of the juice from the root by a proper sort of rasp upon this principle, it will need no argument to satisfy him that the roots can be torn apart in every fibre and reduced to a pulp, by no other contrivance so effectually as the French rasp, which makes nine hundred revolutions per minute, when propelled by steam.

Let us now suppose we are about to make some beet root sugar.

1st. Clean the dirt from the roots by washing, or shaking well one against the other; the latter suffices here, as they come up very clean.

2d. Trim off with a knife the fibrous tape root and all the crown of the root, to get rid of all acrid substance.

3d. Rasp them as before described, and thus you obtain your pulp.

4th. Have ready a small frame of four pieces of strip, formed into a square, with its centre about nine by twelve, for light pressure. Lay this frame on a board, which board slants into or towards the tub in which is your pulp. On this frame, then place a piece of coarse linen crash or cloth, five times the size of the centre of the frame, and in the centre of the cloth—which of course will be the inside or centre of the frame—lay a shovel full of pulp then folding the cloth up from the four sides, you have the pulp, enclosed as it were, in a square flat bag, which will yield under any pressure without bursting, and still retain safely the pulp.

5th. Press your pulp to obtain the juice. This is to be done under any sort of press or pressure that you may choose; the amount of juice obtained will be, of course, according to the amount of pressure; eighty-five per cent of juice can be obtained from the root. A very simple plan for an experiment, is, to place the pulp in a long piece of cloth, spreading the pulp about six inches and roll the cloth up, making it four feet long and wring out the juice by hand, aided by a stick in the centre, doubling the cloth and making fast both ends. If you have a press, place on the bed of it, a zinc, tin, or copper pan, larger than the square bags or wickers, (which latter we shall soon describe,) in order that it may not be injured by the pressure. The sides of this pan need not be over two inches in height. In the centre front of the pan, should be a break or spout for the juice to flow out into a tub beneath. This arranged, place a cloth filled with pulp on the pan under the press—on this cloth or bag of pulp, place a clai or piece of wicker work, similar to the top of a champagne wine basket, or ordinary wicker basket work, made square and flat. This wicker work is to prevent the pulp in the bags from clogging and bursting under the pressure, and to make the juice flow easily and obtain the more of it from the pulp than you otherwise could. On top of the wicker place another bag of pulp, then another wicker, then another bag of pulp, and so continue until your press is filled, when applying the pressure, you obtain the juice which flows into the tub under the press.

All being previously in readiness, not a moment should be lost after the juice is obtained, but hasten it into the defecating pan, which is placed over a naked fire, and may be an ordinary copper wash kettle and proceed to—6th. Defecate the juice.

The juice is now in the kettle over the fire. Keep up a brisk fire until the juice is heated to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, or so hot that you can but place your finger into it, without burning it. At this moment is the lime to be added, i. e. having ready some cream of lime, prepared by slackening a piece of pure clean lime in hot water, reduced to the consistence of cream; add to your juice at this point of heat, not more than one ounce in proportion to eight gallons of juice; this is, however, to be known better by experience and the state your roots are in.* On such points as this, is your judgment to be carefully exercised. You must stir the lime thoroughly to mix it with the juice, and when you shall have done so, increase

your fire, and continue your juice over it until it attains the boiling point, when your fire must be instantly checked or the boiler or kettle as instantly removed from off the fire, and the juice left for perhaps half an hour, or until it has become perfectly clear, and the deposit made in the bottom, then with a skimmer remove the black scum from the surface, and pour off the juice carefully into another pan, boiler or kettle, to be evaporated.† If the juice has now or previously assumed a dirty appearance, be not discouraged in your first effort; this is always the appearance of it until it changes to molasses.

7th. Filtering has not been recommending at this point, but I think it should be done. I will therefore, describe the manner in which I performed it—to be referred to again—and leave those who essay to make sugar, to filter once only, or twice, as they may deem best. A box of a size proportioned to the scale on which you are working, (unless on a very large scale—in which latter case you will need many filterers, and of the usual size used in manufactories.) I used a flower pot of the capacity of two gallons, as having a hole in the bottom, being conical and of earthenware and readily obtained, it was most convenient and answered the purpose. Prepare a circular piece of wood to fit inside the conical box or pot—which may be square or round—perforate this block in every part, cover one side of it with a piece of linen cloth, then prepare a linen bag or cloth to place inside the filterer, and put the perforated block inside the bag, with its covered surface uppermost, and placing the bag inside the pot, forcing down the block, which is held above the bottom by the angle of the pot, and then drawing the bag over the top edges to the outside and securing it, you have a very good filterer. Place in it and fill it within an inch or two of the top, ANIMAL CHARCOAL, (bones burnt or charred as wood is to make charcoal, except that these bones are burnt or baked in iron pots, hermetically closed during the baking,) IN GRAINS; because if in powder, it is not not so good for various reasons, and is apt to wash through the filterer. Upon the charcoal in the filterer you pour your juice, at first keeping closed the stop cock or hole (as the case may be,) at the bottom, and retaining the juice in the filterers for a moment, and when opened as it flows from the filterer, you run it into the pan or kettle again to evaporate. You can have as many filterers as you please, all in use at the same time, by having the stop cock of each over a spout which shall conduct the juice to the pan for evaporating.

8th. After filtering, EVAPORATE the juice to twenty-one degrees and then filter again, and again run it into the kettle in order to

9th. CONDENSE it to the crystallizing point, which is known by taking a small portion between the thumb and finger, after it has been reduced to molasses, and you may suppose it is near the point at which crystallization takes place, and drawing it out, if on cooling, it appears to snap, it must be removed and left to crystallize.

I beg to offer a few remarks here on this point, which my experiments proved to me. 1st. If you make but a small quantity of sugar, as a pint, a quart, or I should think even a gallon, i. e. two gallons of syrup when it is at the crystallizing point, I should deem it scarcely possible to separate the molasses from the sugar after it has granulated. I am satisfied that it will require a larger quantity to carry out all manipulations as they should be to produce beet sugar with success or profit. No estimate of quantity, expense or profit can be made from working on a small scale; quality of the beets and sugar may be proved. 2d. After the syrup has been, as supposed, reduced to the crystallizing point, and left in a shallow vessel in a cool place for a day or two, and it is found not to crystallize, provided that it has not been evaporated too much, you may easily make yourself acquainted with the proper point by resort to the following:

Take three or four saucers, and in each, place one or two spoonfuls of your syrup, hold each one over a small flame, or a spirit lamp, and reduce each one a shade more than the other and all more than the syrup which you have taken them from try them as directed and carefully note the appearance of each, and the white spots which arise during the experiment—place them all away for a day, so that on resorting to them, you can desig-

nate each and recollect its appearance when you were reducing it; or it would be better to note on a paper relative to each, if you find any or all of them have granulated, take the one which gives the strongest and best formed crystal for your guide, and reduce your syrup to the same point that you did this sample, and you will scarcely fail to make sugar to the amount of fifty per cent of your syrup, and the remainder will be molasses. The peculiar odor which most of the syrup and sugar has, I cannot tell how you are to remove; but I have seen sugar made here without it. If the process is carefully and skillfully conducted and the roots good, there will be but little of it. One thing is certain, from constant tasting of the juice and sugar, you become reconciled to this peculiarity, and many who would make it for their own use, would not regard it. Tastes are arbitrary, and can we say that if we had eaten beet sugar all our lives, (without being refined,) with this peculiar odor, we would not reject cane sugar if presented to us for our use, because of its peculiarity to the taste and smell?—*Farmers' Cabinet*.

* If the roots are fresh and good, I would recommend a trial with much less—even half the quantity. If not so good, or touched with frost, more may be required.

† At this point evaporation has usually been carried on, but with two filterings; the latter should here be done. See 7th.

‡ By a saccharometer, I evaporated about one half of my juice before filtering the second time. Practice must guide you in this if you do not use a saccharometer.

Lime—its uses—and quantity.

We are gratified to find by recent publications, that the opinion is becoming prevalent among intelligent farmers, that a much less quantity of lime than was formerly used, is sufficient for all immediate agricultural purposes. The extravagant application of it in England, where from 150 to 640 bushels was for many years the quantity put on the acre, served to lead many astray here, and hence the too free use of it. As we have often stated before, we believe that there is no immediate benefit to be derived from a greater application than 50 bushels to the acre, at any time; that quantity being sufficient to answer all the purposes of melioration for several years; it being competent to give heart and fertility to almost any soil, and with the aid of a clover-ley to push it originally a thin soil, beyond its primitive state of fertility. If 50 bushels then, will answer, much of the objection against lime on account of its heavy cost is removed, and the ability to use it is increased fifty per cent, and instead of liming one acre, the farmer may lime two, an object of high import to one of limited means.

Connected with the use of lime, there is one fact which we desire most sincerely to impress upon our readers! it is this,—that it should never be applied without giving it material to act upon. Upon all new grounds upon grass swards, and upon clover leys, it may be most advantageously and profitably applied. If there be a heavy crop of weeds and stubble on the field, there it may be applied wheresoever it may, it should have something to convert into a condition of vegetable food, as therein, next to neutralizing the acidity of the soil, does its chief virtue exist. If there be no clover-leys, grass-swards, or crops of weeds to turn in with it, a very happy substitute may be found in a crop of buckwheat, rye, or oats, which as either gets into flower should be turned in with it. Either of these substance will afford full scope to the action of the mineral, and amply remunerate the agriculturist for the time, trouble and expense of providing it. We will venture the assertion, that a field thus treated which would not yield 7 bushels of wheat to the acre, may in three years be made to produce twenty bushels, and if judiciously cropped afterwards, will retain its fertility for ten or fifteen years. If then this desirable state of things can be produced, should any farmer hesitate a moment in availing himself of all his resources, and of even straining a point, to place himself in a position at once so eligible and propitious? We think not. Present and prospective profit, alike combine to urge him to the course we have pointed out; nor should pride of occupation be wanting to stimulate him onward to a good so worthy of his ambition.—*Far. & Gard.*

AGRICULTURAL.

The Process of Rumination or chewing the Cud in Cattle explained upon the experiments of M. Flourens.

CONCLUDED.

Having thus ascertained the mode in which ruminating animals swallow their food, and the course it takes when swallowed, the next point of inquiry is the mode in which the aliment, after having been swallowed the first time, is returned into the mouth to be rechewed and swallowed the second time. The slightest observation is sufficient to show that the swallowed aliment is not brought up again into the mouth by simple vomiting similar to that of non-ruminant animals, for ruminant animals have not only the common organs of vomiting, but peculiar organs whose mechanism and operation shall be presently investigated.

It is agreed among all authors that the organs in question of ruminant animals are of two orders,—mediate such as the midriff (*diaphragma*) and the muscles of the abdomen; and immediate, such as the several chambers of the stomach; but there is considerable diversity of opinion as to the particular chamber which influences the process. According to Duverney, the paunch is the principal organ of communication, in which opinion Bourgelat, Chabert and Toggia concur, while Daubenton, who is followed by Camper and most English physiologists, contends that the king's-hood is the principal organ. It is obvious from the preceding experiments, that it must be one or both of the two first chambers which returns the food; and in order to ascertain whether this was accomplished by their own or by some exterior force, M. Flourens made the following experiments.

Upon laying bare the four chambers of the stomach in a living sheep, M. Flourens was astonished at the small degree of reciliary and contractile energy in their tissue. He successively tried all sorts of irritation, by pricking, incision, the actual cautery upon the membranes of each of the four chambers in several sheep, but he could not in this way discover any partial contractions in the fibres immediately irritated, nor any general vermicular motion, however feeble. On the contrary, when the chambers, particularly the king's-hood and the paunch, are in their natural position, that is, under the combined influence of the midriff and the abdominal muscles, their contractile motion is very distinct, a motion which can be well observed by means of an artificial opening either in the paunch or in the king's-hood, they are both found to contract with considerable force during the efforts made to bring up the food into the mouth.

The paunch has already been more than once mentioned to be divided into several pouches, by projecting membranous partitions corresponding with furrows on the outside of the organ. Now, on introducing the finger into the paunch through an artificial opening, the sides, and more particularly the membranous partitions, are felt forcibly contracting, and forming as it were knots. Again, upon raising up the superficial envelope of the middle regions of the abdomen, and leaving untouched only the transparent membrane (*aponeurosis*) which covers the paunch, the exterior of this chamber is perceived contracting, dilating, and almost incessantly exhibiting a great vermicular motion. It is therefore certain that the contractile motion of these chambers of the stomach is much greater in their natural position than when they are laid bare.

In order to ascertain whether rumination would take place without the aid of abdominal muscles, which all authors maintain to concur in the process, M. Flourens deprived these muscles of their power of action in a sheep, by cutting the two nerves, (*nerfs diaphragmatiques*.) The animal was immediately seized with a great wheezing, and the chest heaving with difficulty, breathing appeared to be carried on solely by the contractions of the deep-seated muscles of the belly. By degrees the wheezing diminished or disappeared; the animal began to eat, and next morning it ruminated but with difficulty, and with efforts affecting the abdominal muscles, which exhibited several successive contractions before the aliment could be brought up into the mouth. The cutting of these nerves, therefore, renders rumination more difficult without causing it to cease. It is to be recollected, however, that the cutting of these nerves does not stop the

motions of the midriff, but only renders it more feeble. By other experiments, M. Flourens proved, that when the action of the abdominal muscles is entirely stopt by dividing the spinal marrow, rumination ceases.

So much, then, for the organs which in rumination as well as non-ruminating animals concur in ordinary vomiting; but the peculiar vomiting or bringing up the food into the mouth in the process of rumination is greatly different. The peculiarity in the case of rumination is, that the bringing up the food from the stomach is not a confused vomiting or belching as in non-ruminant animals, but a regular rejection of the aliment in detached portions. Daubenton, the first author who has given any distinct account of this peculiarity, which he says consists in the king's-hood contracting, detaching from the mass of aliment contained in it a portion thereof, forming this into a rounded pellet or *cud* (a corruption of the word "quid," and moistening this to render its passage up to the mouth more easy. This account appears to be acquiesced in by Camper, by Blumenbach, and by most of our English writers. Dr. Bostock says, "From the second stomach the food is again brought up into the mouth in the form of a rounded ball." On the other hand, this account is circumstantially rejected by other authors of note. M. Chabert says there is small ground for believing those who pretend that the king's-hood is destined to round and moisten the pellets to be carried up into the mouth.—M. Bourgelat again concludes, first, that the king's-hood does not detach from the mass of aliment contained in it the portion which is to be returned into the mouth; secondly, that it does not perform the office of rounding and moistening such portions, as these naturally take the form given them by the gullet, through which they pass, and consequently he denies the existence of rounded pellets. It will immediately appear that both of these theories are erroneous.

M. Flourens began his experiments on the points in question, by cutting out a portion of the king's-hood in a living sheep, and in order to diminish, as much as possible, the contractile action of the remaining portion, he fixed, by several points of nature the edges of this portion to the sides of the abdomen. Being thus deprived of one of its sides, while the other side was fixed so as to prevent almost any motion, it was evident that the king's-hood could not contract itself into a rounded form, so as to prepare rounded pellets. Accordingly, therefore, if it be indispensable to rumination that pellets be formed, and if it be the king's-hood which forms these pellets, as Daubenton maintains, it would have been impossible for M. Flourens' sheep to ruminate; but it did ruminate, and that frequently, and hence it is proved that the king's-hood does not perform the office attributed to it by Daubenton; for admitting that pellets are formed, it is not the king's-hood that forms them. Daubenton, indeed, is the only author who mentions these pellets, and he had only seen them once by accident, for nothing of the kind is discoverable on opening the stomachs of ruminant animals. M. Flourens, finding that pellets, contrary to Bourgelat, were actually formed, resolved to trace them to their origin.

M. Flourens, in order to procure a pellet, opened, by an incision made lengthways, the gullet of a sheep, towards the upper third of its passage along the neck, hoping that if the animal ruminated, the pellets, as they came up from the stomach, on arriving at the opening of the gullet, would fall out. The animal, however, did not ruminate, and lost almost incessantly a prodigious quantity of saliva through the upper end of the incision. It frequently sought to eat, and more particularly to drink, but all that it ate or drank immediately escaped through the upper end of the incision. After preserving it for three or four days in this state, he opened it, and found the paunch to contain no liquid whatever, all the materials in it being dry, and as it were kneaded into compact and separate masses in the several partitions of the chamber. What was more interesting, he found towards the spot where the paunch corresponds to the termination of the gullet, a pellet perfectly rounded, of about an inch in diameter, like the one seen by Daubenton. This pellet touched on one side the shut termination of the gullet, on another the mass of herbage contained in the anterior partition of the paunch, while the remaining portion of it was placed between the two margins of the cud-duct.—With respect to the

king's-hood, it contained nothing whatever, either solid or liquid.

In another sheep, M. Flourens made an incision in the gullet similar to the preceding. It ceased to ruminate, and lost, as in the preceding experiment, a prodigious quantity of saliva. After preserving it for two days, he opened it, and found the materials contained in the paunch already dry, but not so much as in the first experiment. They were likewise divided into distinct compact masses, by the interior partition of the organ. The king's-hood was quite empty. With respect to the cud-duct, he found in it a pellet, not as in the first case completely formed, but beginning to be formed, and therefore showing more distinctly the mechanism of its formation. The half-formed pellet corresponded on one side to the shut termination of the gullet, and on the other to the shut inlet to the maniplies, while the rest of its surface was placed between the edges of the cud-duct. It was apparent from this, that the apparatus by which it was formed consisted on the one part of the shut termination of the gullet approaching the shut inlet of the maniplies, and on the other the cud-duct.

The gullet of a third sheep was operated upon in the same way as the two first, and this animal, contrary to what took place in the others, continued to ruminate. It ruminated, indeed, some hours after the operation; and M. Flourens perceived the pellets which ascended along the throat fall through the opening of the gullet, as he had anticipated, when he contrived the first experiment.—The pellets thus procured were moist and soft, but had not so perfect a round form as the firm dry pellet found in the first sheep. The pressure of the gullet had rendered them somewhat oblong and cylindrical, though it is obvious they had been previously round. From the morning of the operation, the animal ceased to ruminate, and during three or four days, which it was preserved, it ruminated no more. After this it was opened, when the paunch was found to contain nothing but dry materials moulded into distinct masses, and the king's-hood was completely empty, while the cud-duct contained a pellet dry and round, placed against the termination of the gullet, precisely as in the first sheep.

These experiments prove, that in the rejections of ruminating animals pellets are formed; that it is the cud-duct, together with the shut termination of the gullet approached to the shut inlet of the maniplies, which forms the pellets.

In order to form a distinct idea of the mechanism by which the pellets are moulded, it will be necessary to recollect, first, that the cud-duct extends from the termination of the gullet to the inlet of the maniplies; secondly, that when it contracts, it approaches one or the other of these apertures; thirdly, that of these two apertures, the termination of the gullet is habitually shut, and the inlet of the maniplies naturally strait, can be so narrowed as almost to close by its own contraction; and fourthly, that when the two first chambers, compressed by the abdominal muscles and the midriff, contract, they push in consequence the materials which they contain both against the two apertures opposite to each other, and against the cud-duct opposite to the two chambers. The two chambers, in this manner, in proportion as they contract, push the materials contained in them between the margins of the cud-duct, and the cud-duct also contracting, causes the two apertures of the gullet and of the maniplies to approach, while the two apertures being closed and brought near together, seize upon a portion of the aliment and detach it in the form of a pellet. The aperture of the gullet is closed during the act of detaching the pellet, because at that instant the midriff is contracted, and it only opens when the midriff is relaxed; and the aperture of the maniplies is closed, because at that instant the maniplies, as well as the other chambers, is contracted.

From these circumstances, it is obvious that the pellet must be detached, as it could not otherwise be seized by the two approaching apertures; that the pellet must be round, for this is the form of the cavity formed by the parts of the organs employed in the process; and that the pellet must be about an inch in diameter, for the cud-duct, when contracted in the act of forming the pellet, is about an inch in diameter.

There results from these experiments of M. Flourens another important fact respecting the digestion of ruminant animals.—Baron Cuvier long ago showed that the salivary apparatus was unus-

ally developed in such animals, and the experiments just detailed, show how copiously the saliva flows along the gullet into the stomach, and when it escaped by the incisions, that the food in the paunch became dry, hard, and compact, the chambers becoming deprived of all liquid. Even, indeed, when a pellet has been properly moulded, as without moisture it cannot ascend the gullet, it remains placed against the aperture of the gullet. In ordinary cases, no pellet is found on opening a ruminant animal after death, for the instant they are formed, they ascend the gullet into the mouth.

To secure, as far as possible, the moistening of the pellets in rumination, there is a remarkable provision in the structure of the king's-hood or second chamber. When much contracted, Daubenton says its cavity is not much more than an inch in diameter, and much altered in appearance. "I have seen," he says, "the interior of this organ without recognizing it, as instead of a net-work of large meshes, they were only small sinuosities irregularly directed, upon examining which I found them to be deep, and containing fluid. While I was making these observations, the king's-hood relaxed from its shrunk state, the sinuosities enlarged, and took, under my eye, the figure of the meshes of a net such as we have seen them in this organ, when it is not contracted. Then the fluid disappeared, but I squeezed the meshes to make them take their previous form, and at that instant I perceived the fluid ooze out and even run. I repeated this compression, and the fluid reappeared each time: it was contained in the thickness of the organ as in a sponge." M. Flourens adds, that when the king's-hood contracts, the projecting membranes of the polygonal meshes are brought close together, and form hollow cells or small tubes, transforming the whole interior into a sort of sponge, into the interstices of which the copious fluids usually contained in this chamber are squeezed at the instant of contraction, and not returned to the mouth for rumination along with the pellet.

It is apparently owing in part to this structure, that ruminating animals can subsist longer than non-ruminant animals without drinking. Goats and deer, for example, drink very little, and not to mention the camel and dromedary, whose stomachs are still more adapted to retain fluids. M. Daubenton proved by experiment that sheep could stand the want of water for a long time, and that they would live without drinking on chaff and hay. The French shepherds all agreed in telling him, that it was not necessary for sheep to drink every day, but they disagreed as to the number of days that could be passed with impunity without water. "After so many proofs," he concludes, "of different kinds, it cannot be doubted that a great deal of water taken as drink, with moist herbage, or other watery food, is injurious to the health of sheep, and the cause of most of their disorders. The effects of this may be recognized in hydatids or vesicles full of water, which are so very common in sheep. These adhere to the viscera, and I have frequently found them in the middle of the brain, where they enlarge so much as to compress and reduce it to a small volume. I have seen them fill three-fourths of the cavity of the skull, and prove fatal after the animal had languished for a very long time. These hydatids sometimes pierce the skin and stick upon the locks of the wool. In order to fill these vesicles, the fluid portion (*serosite*) of the blood must be so abundant, and must escape from the blood-vessels so as to form deposits both within and without the body. Sweat is also a production of the fluid portion (*serosite*) of the blood, and hence is more to be dreaded in ruminating animals than in others, inasmuch as sweating greatly diminishes the fluid which ought to be employed in rumination. If sheep are sweating while they ruminate, therefore, there will be two evacuations of fluid at the same time, the body will be dried, and the blood exhausted and heated by the loss, while thirst will supervene so as to make them drink till they are incommenced, and their temperament altered. Sweating is also hurtful to sheep in other respects; for the fibres of their wool are thereby deprived of a part of their nourishment, which the sweat carries out of the body, while the heat which occasions the sweat causes the wool to grow too rapidly to acquire sufficient consistence. Yet we (in France) lodge our sheep in stables, where they sweat not only in summer but also in winter, and by ill-managed care and at an expense useless as well as

hurtful, we affect their health and deteriorate their wool."

It is obvious that on the same principles, the proper feeding of cows to produce the greatest quantity of milk must be regulated. If they are fed, accordingly, on very dry food, such as hay, the greater portion of fluids in the blood will be spent in the process of rumination and digestion, and the milk will be scanty; whereas, when the aliment abounds in liquid, such as mangel wurtzel or brewer's grains, and distiller's wash as in Holland, they will ruminate much less, a less quantity of saliva will be wanted for chewing the cud, and a large proportion will go to the production of milk though this will be thinner and not so rich in cream as the milk produced from drier food. It is to be questioned, indeed, by inference from experiments of M. Flourens, whether cows fed only on distiller's wash would ruminate at all any more than calves which so long as they suck never ruminate.

It thus appears, that a correct knowledge of the process of rumination, though a practical farmer might, at first sight, look upon it merely as a speculative curiosity, may lead to many important facts connected with the health and the diseases of sheep and cattle. Many other practical deductions and remarks might have been here added, but these would extend this paper much beyond our limits, and already more than enough has been stated to show the interesting nature of the process of rumination.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

Diseases in Cattle.

DEAR SIR,—I have not lost, from sickness, but one horned creature for more than twenty years; yet I do not know whether I should attribute my success to good fortune, or to the manner of managing my cattle. I will give my practice, and if others should be benefitted, I shall be sufficiently compensated. The first requisite I consider to be plenty of good feed. The next thing to be attended to is the tail soak, which makes them liable to take cold, and produces the hollow horn and other diseases. The tail-soak may be known by the hair in the bush of the tail being rolled or twisted; when this is the case, the animal will not thrive or grow as well as when clear of it; it is frequently observable in calves.

Cure.—Cut off the end of the tail until you find the bone; it should be done when the weather is mild, and attend to it to prevent the too great a loss of blood. A quart or two of new chamber lye frequently given to each creature is a great preventive of disease.

Cure for Hollow Horn.—The pill recommended by your Ohio correspondent is much used in this town with success; but I prefer a tea-kettle full of water, boiling hot, poured from the spout upon the horns of the animal, having the nose held aside to prevent injury. It operates upon the same principle as immersing a person's feet in warm water, and frequently causes profuse perspiration, and the animal should be kept from very chilly winds for a few hours, and give from one to two ounces of flour of mustard.

Cure for the Fouls—either kind.—Cleanse the foot by washing or with a rope, and sprinkle upon the affected part half a tea-spoonful of blue vitriol. For the peth-fouls put blue vitriol into the affected part on a probe or knife. Blue vitriol will also cure the hoof-ail in horses, if applied as above and a tarred rag put on to keep out the dirt.

Cure for Hoof-ail in horned cattle.—Cut off the point of the hoof until it bleeds.

Cure for Scours in cattle or horses.—Boil white oak bark, white pine bark and beech bark, and give it to them in bran if they will eat it; if not, pour it down. The oak is an astringent, the pine is healing, and the beech cures the inflammation.

Cure for Garget.—Give scoke (or garget root) a piece as large as your finger, grated and given to a cow in any thing she will eat; it is very efficacious. It grows from three to six feet high, with a purple stalk, and stings of berries growing from between the branches. It is said to be poison to a horse. It will cure those painful, unwelcome visitors, fellons on your finger, in any stage of them, if grated and put on cold and changed often. It is good for many other swellings.

Cure for the Cork in the foot of an ox.—Put on British oil.

It is thought to be sure death for a horse to be kicked in the stifle; but if you should have one in

that situation put in plenty of fine salt and nothing else. Try it. The creature that I lost was a steer, nearly one year old; he bloated and soon died for want of a remedy; will some person communicate one? as it is uncommon for cattle to bloat and die in this vicinity. Yours with respect, &c.

PLINY L. EVANS.

P. S. If any horned creature should have a film growing on the eye, caused by a hurt, put in fine salt, it is a sure cure, but rather harsh.—*Cultivator.*

The following extract from Gov. Everett's Address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, will make every one who reads it anxious to see and read the whole. It ought to be for sale at our bookstores.—*Portland Orion.*

Man, as a rational being, is endowed by his Creator with two great prerogatives. One is the control over matter and inferior animals, which is physical power;—the other the control over kindred mind, which is moral power; and which, in its lower forms is often produced by the control over matter; so that power over the material world is, practically speaking, a most important element of power in the social, intellectual and moral world. Mind, all the time, is the great mover; but surrounded,—encased,—as it is with matter, acting by material organs, treading a material earth, incorporated and mingled up with matter;—I do not know that there is any thing but pure, inward thought, which is not dependent upon it; and even the capacity of the mind for pure thought is essentially affected by the condition of the material body and by external circumstances acting upon it.

This control of mind over matter is principally effected through the medium of the mechanic arts, taking that term in its widest acceptance. The natural facilities of the human frame, unaided by artificial means, are certainly great and wonderful; but they sink to nothing compared with the power which accrues from the skilful use of tools, machines, engines, and other material agents. Man, with his unaided strength, can lift but one or two hundred weight, and that but for a moment: with his pulleys and windlasses, he sets an obelisk upon its base,—a shaft of solid granite a hundred feet high. The dome of St. Peter's is one hundred and twenty feet in diameter; its sides are twenty-two feet in thickness, and it is suspended in the air at an elevation of three hundred and twenty feet from the ground,—and it was raised by hands as feeble as these. The unaided force of the muscles of the human hand is insufficient to break a fragment of marble of any size, in pieces; but, on a recent visit to the beautiful quarries in Sheffield, from which the columns of the Girard College at Philadelphia, are taken. I saw masses of hundreds of tons, which had been cleft from the quarry by a very simple artificial process. Three miles an hour, for any considerable length of time, and with ample intervals for recreation, food and sleep, are the extreme limit of the locomotive capacity of the strongest frame, and this confined to the land. The arts step in: by the application of one portion of them to the purposes of navigation, man is wafted night and day, alike waking and sleeping, at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, over the unfathomed ocean; and, by the combination of another portion of the arts he flies at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, and if need be with twice that rapidity, without moving a muscle, from city to city. The capacity of imparting thought, by intelligible signs, to the minds of other men,—the capacity which lies at the foundation of all our social improvements,—while unaided by art, was confined within the limits of oral communication and memory.—The voice of wisdom perished, not merely with the sage by whom it was uttered, but with the very breath of air on which it was borne. Art came to the aid of the natural capacity; and, after a long series of successive improvements, passing through the stages of pictorial and symbolical representations of things,—the different steps of hieroglyphical writing, (each occupying no doubt, long periods of time for its discovery and application,)—it devised a method of imprinting on a material substance an intelligible sign, not of things, but of sounds forming the names of things;—in other words, it invented the A B C. With this simple invention, and the

mechanical contrivances with which it is carried into effect, the mind of man was, I had almost said, re-created. The day before it was invented the voice of man, in its utmost stretch, could be heard but by a few thousands, intently listening for an hour or two during which alone his strength would enable him to utter a succession of sounds. The day after the art of writing was invented, he stamps his thoughts on a roll of parchment, and they reach every city and hamlet of the largest empire. The day before this invention, and the mind of one country was estranged from the mind of all other countries. For almost all the purposes of intercourse, the families of man might as well not have belonged to one race. The day after it, and Wisdom was endued with the gift of tongues, and spake by her interpreters to all the tribes of kindred men. The day before this invention, and nothing but a fading tradition, constantly becoming fainter, could be preserved by the memory, of all that was spoken or acted by the greatest and wisest of men. The day after it, Thought was imperishable; it sprung to an earthly immortality; it seized the new found instruments of record and commemoration, and deserting the body as it sunk with its vocal organs into the dust, it carved on the very grave-stone, "The mind of man shall live forever."

Summary.

THE ALTON OUTRAGES.

At a meeting of the Hallowell Anti-Slavery Society, Messrs. R. G. Lincoln, R. D. Rice, Joseph Baker, S. K. Gilman and H. K. Baker were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions respecting the recent outrages at Alton, Illinois.

At an adjourned meeting held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 14th, 1837, and at which the citizens generally were invited to attend, the majority of the committee reported a series of resolutions, and Mr. J. Baker, who dissented from some of their views, made a separate report.

The meeting was addressed by Col. J. T. P. Dumont, (who declared himself not to be an abolitionist,) R. D. Rice, and H. K. Baker, in support of the resolutions reported by the majority. The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday evening, Dec. 19th,—when Mr. Joseph Baker opposed at length the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th resolutions of the majority, and Messrs. Dumont, Rice and H. K. Baker replied. Mr. Simon Page gave his reasons for not voting for the resolutions as reported—namely, that they recognised the murdered Lovejoy as a martyr in the cause of freedom, and approved of his resorting to the use of deadly weapons to defend his rights. [It was contended by other speakers that the resolutions avoided expressing any opinion upon the latter point.]

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted with but two dissenting votes:

Whereas we have learned with heartfelt sorrow and regret that a native of this county, the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, has been barbarously murdered by a mob in Alton, Illinois, for defending his own property, and sustaining what Americans affect to call the chief corner stone of republican freedom, viz. Liberty of Speech and of the Press;—and whereas such daring outrages upon the property and life of American citizens by lawless rioters, for the avowed purpose of stopping free discussion and awing into silence all who may wish to exercise untrammelled those inalienable rights given to us by our Creator and guaranteed in the most solemn manner by the constitution and laws, threaten the most disastrous consequences to liberty, unless repudiated in the most solemn and decided manner by the people:—

THEREFORE RESOLVED—

1st. That by the gift of God we have the right to the freedom of speech and of the press, and are accountable for the abuse of this right, only to Him and to the laws regularly and constitutionally enacted, by the people in Legislature assembled.

2d. That the right to possess our own property—the fruits of our own industry is derived from the

same high authority and guaranteed by the same solemn pledges, and should be held alike sacred and inviolable.

3d. That any citizen or number of citizens who would attempt to deprive us of the exercise of those rights by brute force, or by inciting others to despoil us by tumults and midnight riots, or in any other manner than by due course of law, give the most decisive evidence either that they do not understand, or that they are utterly regardless of the rights of others—that they are possessed of benighted understandings or corrupt and depraved hearts.

4th. That in the recent outrages committed in the city of Alton, and in St. Charles, almost every right which Americans deem sacred and invaluable have been violated—the domestic circle has been ruthlessly invaded by armed assassins—the life of a virtuous and unoffending female put in imminent danger—the right to freedom of speech and the press trampled under foot—private property destroyed by lawless rioters—and a highly respectable, virtuous and morally courageous citizen barbarously murdered.

5th. That we view the murder of Lovejoy as not only a daring outrage upon a private individual, but intended as a fatal stab at the most sacred rights of American citizens—and that should this outrage be passed by without calling down upon the heads of the offenders the most pointed rebuke of the people and the severest penalties of the violated laws, we may well tremble for the permanency of our freedom—for the stability of our free institutions.

6th. That we view the murdered Lovejoy as a martyr in the cause of freedom—as a man whose name is worthy to be ranked among the brightest ornaments of the human race—a man who nobly dared to die a freeman zealously maintaining his own rights and the rights of others, rather than ignobly live a slave, and the apologist of slavery.

7th. That we deeply sympathize with his widowed wife and aged mother in their affliction, and while we mourn with them the loss of their murdered husband and son—a useful citizen and a fearless advocate of universal freedom, we bid them rejoice that he fell the advocate of so noble a cause, and that though he is no more, his influence yet lives to arouse Americans to a sense of the danger of repeated invasions of their rights and the threatened ruin of their free institutions.

8th. That this mournful event instead of lessening our zeal in the cause of human freedom, should only incite us to new activity and renewed exertion, inasmuch as heretofore we have contended simply for the freedom of the slave—we now have to maintain and defend the rights of the free.

9th. That the mobs and riots with which our country has been visited for the last two or three years are the natural effects of the numerous public meetings which have been held for the purpose of conciliating the South by deprecating free discussion and by "frowning down" an unpopular sect; and we believe that had these meetings directed their reproaches and denunciations against lawless violence and irresponsible Lynch Law, instead of free discussion, it would have gone far in preventing the disgraceful scenes of tumult, violence and bloodshed which has since occurred.

10th. That the attempts which have been frequently and extensively made to put down free discussion, not only on the subject of slavery, but many other subjects, by suppressing or obstructing public meetings proposed to be held in a legal and peaceable manner, by refusing the use of buildings readily granted for more popular purposes, and by other similar means, is contrary to the spirit of republican government, and manifests the same tyrannical willingness to abuse the power of the majority against the rights of the minority, (though not the same recklessness of means,) exhibited by mobs themselves.

11th. That experience has shown that wherever public meetings have been held to censure citizens for the exercise of their just rights on the pretence of the danger of violence, they have proved the precursors, as they are indeed the instigators, of the mobs and outrages they affect to deprecate.

Voted, That these proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary, and that the newspapers in this County be requested to publish them.

PAUL STICKNEY, President.

SIMON PAGE, Sec'y.

Caution to Railroad Companies.—The Philadel-

phia Gazette contains a report of the trial of John Evans vs. the Westchester Railroad Company, in which the Jury awarded the plaintiff \$3,500, for injuries he sustained through the carelessness of the defendant's driver.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

The last accounts from Montreal left Dr. Nelson in the woods, and it was supposed by Mr. Brown, that he had perished. We learn from the Montreal Transcript of December 14, that Drs. Nelson and Valois have been arrested. They were taken by four men of Col. Knowlton's militia, who discovered them in the woods by the light of the fires they had kindled. No resistance was offered. An Indian who was their guide had a gun with him, but he was asleep in a barn at some distance. The editor of the Transcript has seen Dr. Nelson in prison, and represents his appearance as ghastly, for he had suffered much—yet he displayed a collectedness and composure of mind truly surprising. Dr. Nelson when taken, had been nine days in the woods, without any other protection from the climate than the capot he had on. He thought that both Papineau and O'Callaghan, from whom he had separated in the woods a few days previous, had also been taken. Dr. Nelson thinks that the rewards offered leave no room to doubt that his associates will be apprehended—not being aware of the fact that two of them, at least,—Papineau and Brown,—were, at the time, in Vermont.

Dr. Kimber has also been taken, and is now in jail in Montreal. He is also one of the number who separated in the woods. Accounts from He Jesus, and the country beyond, state that the Patriot force was daily increasing in number.—Scouting parties were out and laying the inhabitants under contribution in every direction.—*Portland Advertiser.*

FROM UPPER CANADA.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states that McKenzie is still in strong force in the neighborhood of Toronto, with 500 riflemen and other troops, and that he has sent to the American side for munitions and supplies of ordnance. Another public meeting had been called at Buffalo, at which Dr. Rolph, one of the patriot leaders, was to be present.

All was quiet at Niagara, Queenston and Chippewa, except the mustering of a few forces by the royalists Guards of royal troops now stationed at all the ferries on the river Niagara, so as to prevent any communication with the American frontier but such as the royalists allow.

The accounts from Toronto are to the afternoon of the 11th. The city was quiet. The spirit of insurrection has extended to the Loudon district, and the town of the same name is in possession of the patriots. It appears that they have destroyed the jail and court house and released all the patriots who have been arrested and confined. The patriots are said to be on their march to the town of Hamilton, to release Mr. Parker, who is in confinement there on the charge of high treason.—*Boston Atlas.*

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Paris dates to the 4th Nov. were received by the Burgundy, at New York. The Commercial furnishes the following intelligence; The king had ordered the remains of Gen. Damremont, who was killed in the storming of Constantina, to be interred all the Invalides, where a solemn funeral service would be performed in honor of his memory, and of those who fell with him in the assault. The General has left a widow and three children.

The despatch of Gen. Valey, who assumed the command on the death of Gen. Damremont, was received in Paris, on the 25th October. From this it appears that the assault was delayed by a furious storm from the 6th to the 10th, on which day the firing commenced in part. On the 11th, the batteries were fully opened, and a breach was effected that same evening, although not made practicable till the 15th. The town was summoned to surrender on the 11th, and the demand being refused the order for the assault was given on the morning of the 13th. It was resisted with the utmost obstinacy, from street to street, and from house to house. Gen. Valey states in his

letter to the president of the council, that the assault was one of the most remarkable of which he had ever been witness, in his long career of military service. The city was found amply stored with grain and other provisions for a long siege. The Bey had fled, with the remains of his forces, to a point several days journey from Constantina. In his despatch of the 16th, to the Minister of War, Gen. Valée states the French loss at 47 killed 494 wounded. Of the killed, 15 were officers, and of the wounded 38. The French soldiers found a rich booty in the pillage, but the treasures of the Bey had disappeared. He had left his harem, however, containing about 150 women, who were very politely treated by the victors. The latest official accounts from the captured city are dated the 24th of October.—At that time order was nearly restored, and numbers of the inhabitants had returned and solicited protection and immunity. The Arabs of the neighboring tribes were bringing in provisions of all kinds in abundance. One Sheik alone had brought in 180 head of cattle, and promised more.

The constitutional of the 29th announces, as from a most respectable source, the intentions of the French government with regard to Constantina—as follows: "We shall retain possession of Constantina." This city will hereafter become the seat of government for the province. The colonial authorities will be established there; a strong garrison will occupy the defences of the town, and a camp will be established in its vicinity. The port of Stora so famous in the time of the Romans, will be re-established. A new city will be founded there, and it will be made a naval depot. Thus it will become the port of Constantina, instead of Bona. A road will be made between them, taking advantage of an old Roman road which still exists in excellent preservation. Upon this route, which traverses a valley remarkable for the fertility of its soil and its abundance of water, villages will be founded, and these will be inhabited by colonists from Europe.

London dates to the 5th November have been received.

The water broke into the Thames tunnel again, on the morning of November 3d, and one of the workmen lost his life. The others, 70 in number, escaped.—*Jeffersonian*.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Saturday evening last, about 9 o'clock, in the Store, (or overhead) occupied by Mr. R. L. Robinson, in the stone block, corner of Temple street. The second floor, Messrs. Willis & Fessenden, occupied for a law office. Mr. Robinson's stock was valued, as we learn, at \$5 or 6000—and was insured for \$5,000. It was much damaged. How much Messrs. Willis & Fessenden suffered we have not learned. The store had been closed but a few moments, and with the usual care, as it regards fire. Much uncertainty exists as to how the fire took, whether in the store below, or from a defect in the chimney higher up.

The early hour of the night at which it occurred, found our citizens on foot, and ready for a conflict with the enemy. The Fire Department took care of it handsomely, and gave us another proof of their efficiency. Some one or more of the engines, we learn, were not so promptly on the ground as they might have been, for the reason that there having been so many false alarms recently, they did not make that haste they otherwise would until they had ascertained there was a fire.—*Portland Argus*.

There was a large fire at Bangor, on Friday night. The block of five stores, on the Hatch lot, in Main street, were entirely consumed.

From Bangor papers we learn that Dr. Jackson is lecturing on Geology at Bangor. We understand that he avoids theories, and confines himself to matters of fact, and in this we think he is judicious.

Our debt to England is getting paid off pretty fast. The shipments of cotton are large, though the prices are reduced, and the importations are trifling. Consequently the drain of specie begins to subside.

THE FARMER.—With no inheritance but health, with no riches but industry, and with no ambition but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

MARRIED.

In Lincolnville, Mr. Mark Hall, of Thorndike, to Miss Olivia Decrow.

In Belmont, Mr. Peter Tower, Jr. to Miss Huldah Frohock. Mr. Isaac Jackson to Miss Mary Cross.

In Swanville, Mr. Daniel Ames, of Sangerville, to Mrs. Mary Shaw, of Sebec.

In Unity, Mr. Artemas W. Coffin, of Freedom, to Miss Maribey Scribner.

In Montville, Mr. Wm. S. Newbury, of Vinalhaven, to Miss Mercy Ann Kean.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, of consumption, Mrs. Martha D. Lord, wife of Mr. Stephen Lord, aged 35.

Drowned, in the Kennebec, at the mouth of the Mill Brook, in this town, on Thursday last, while skating, Charles Mahoney, of Gardiner.

In Winthrop, on the 16th, JAMES CURTIS, Esq., aged 69 years. Mr. Curtis was a native of Brunswick, but has resided in Winthrop for the last 20 years. Though of feeble and infirm health, he was a pattern of industry and frugality, and by his attention to these virtues, he was enabled to accumulate a handsome property for the support of himself and family in his declining years. He was a man of good sense and close observation, and the readers of the Farmer are indebted to him for many valuable communications, and judicious remarks.

In Winthrop, Col. JOHN MAY. Col. May settled in Winthrop at quite an early day. He has been honored by his fellow citizens with nearly all the important town offices, and has engaged in more or less of the business transactions of the town for a series of years.

In Providence, (R. I.) HENRY SAMPSON, aged 21 years and GEORGE SAMPSON, aged 19 years.—These two brothers left Augusta a few weeks since to attend school in Providence. They were in good health when they reached P. but died in less than a week from that time of scarlet fever.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market 575 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 2000 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We quote Extra at \$7; first quality 6 25 a 6 75; second quality 5 50 a 6; third quality 4 25 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess 5 25; No. 1, 5; No. 2, 4 50.

Stores.—Yearlings \$8 a 10; two year old \$15 a 20; three year old \$20 a 28.

Sheep.—Sales quick. Lots at \$1 75, 1 92, \$2, 2 17, 2 37, and 2 50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 7 1-2 and 8 1-2 lot to retail 9 a 10.

NEW GOODS.

WM. NASON & Co. have just received a general assortment of English and American Dry Goods, which will be sold low for cash or Country Produce. Please call at their Store one door north of the Eagle Hotel and see for yourselves.

Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1837.

46

MOLASSES---MOLASSES.

A few Hhds. prime retailing Molasses. Also, a good assortment of Family Groceries, at wholesale or retail, for sale as cheap as the cheapest, by

WM. NASON & CO.

FEATHERS---FEATHERS.

A good assortment of Feathers on consignment, for sale by

WM. NASON & Co.

SALT---SALT.

125 Hhds. Liverpool Salt.

50 " Turks Island do.

40 Bags Blown do.

For sale low, by WM. NASON & Co.

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

A good assortment of Tea Sets, common Teas, Nappies, Dishes, Plates, Lamps, Tumblers, &c. &c. will be found for sale low, by

WM. NASON & Co.

NOTICE TO PORK GROWERS.

The public are informed that I intend to keep my imported Bedford BOAR for the accommodation of those who wish to improve their breed of Hogs.

Terms \$1.00.

J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Nov. 30, 1837.

43

FALLING OF THE WOMB

CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

DR. A. G. HULL'S UTERO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER is offered to those afflicted with *Prolapsus Uteri*, or *Falling of the Womb*, and other diseases depending upon a relaxation of the abdominal muscles, as an instrument in every way calculated for relief and permanent restoration to health. When this Instrument is carefully and properly fitted to the form of the patient, it invariably affords the most immediate immunity from the distressing "dragging and bearing down," sensations which accompany nearly all cases of Visceral displacements of the abdomen, and its skilful application is always followed by an early confession of radical relief from the patient herself. The Supporter is of simple construction, and can be applied by the patient without further aid. Within the last three years nearly 1500 of the *Utero Abdominal Supporters* have been applied with the most happy results.

The very great success which this Instrument has met, warrants the assertion, that its examination by the Physician will induce him to discard the disgusting Pessary hitherto in use. It is gratifying to state, that it has met the decided approbation of Sir ASTLEY COOPER, of London, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, University of the State of New York, of Professors of Midwifery in the different Medical Schools of the United States, and every other Physician or Surgeon who has had a practical knowledge of its qualities, as well as every patient who has worn it.

The public and medical profession are cautioned against impositions in this Instrument, as well as in Trusses vended as mine, which are unsafe and vicious imitations. The genuine Trusses bear my signature in writing on the label, and the Supporter has its title embossed upon its envelope.

AMOS G. HULL,

Office 4 Vesey-street, Astor House, New York.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the sale of the above Instruments, all orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to.

F. SCAMMON, Hallowell; Joshua Durgin, Portland; George W. Holden, Bangor; J. E. Ladd, Augusta.



B. T. CURRIER, SURGEON DENTIST.

Would inform the citizens of Hallowell and vicinity, that he intends remaining at the NORRIS HOUSE, so called, on Second street, during the winter, where he will at all times hold himself in readiness to perform every necessary operation for the improvement and preservation of the human teeth, by filling with gold, silver or tin; and he will insert the Incomparable Porcelain Teeth with little or no pain attending the operation.

He has lately received a new supply of Stockton's premium teeth, which are the best artificial teeth now inserted.

B. T. C. has the honor to refer to Drs. Neal and Theobald, of Gardiner; Drs. Putnam and Prescott, of Bath; and Drs. Lincoln and Cushman, of Brunswick, where for some months past he has practiced with success in his profession.

Nov. 25, 1837.

42

Brunswick, Nov. 1st, 1837.—This may certify that I have had frequent opportunities to examine artificial teeth inserted by Dr. Currier since he came into our place—and it is my opinion that he is well qualified to practice in his profession.

S. P. CUSHMAN.

To whom it may concern.—This is to certify that Doct. B. T. Currier has operated on the teeth of some of my family to their great comfort, and my entire satisfaction.

I. LINCOLN.

Brunswick, October, 1837.

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment, Hallowell, Oct. 7, 1837.

35

POETRY.

The Farmer's Song.

Away with grandeur, pomp, and gold,
Away with childish ease;
Give me but strength my plough to hold,
And I'll find means to please.

'Tis sweet to toil for those we love—
My wife and darling boys;
Both tend to make my labor prove
The sweetness of my joys.

The sweetest morsel I procure,
When labor makes it sweet,
Is eaten with a taste more pure
Than meats that monarchs eat.

'Tis mine—yes, 'tis my happy lot,
From cares and av'rice free,
To own but this secluded cot,
True friends and liberty.

Thus I no monarch on his throne
Can grudge his destiny;
Let him his weight of cares bemoan,
Whilst I am truly free.

When labor wearies, and grows dull,
I take my book or gun;
Thus I the sweetest pleasure cull,
And thus all sorrow shun.

Now tell me, all ye gouty train,
Who have what fortune gives,
Is not the cheerful country swain,
The happiest man that lives?

For the Maine Farmer.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The last Lord's day (Dec. 10th,) I listened, with delight, to a very excellent discourse, by the Rev. Mr. COLE, from the 2d and 3d verses of the CXXXV psalm. The purport of which, was the claim that sacred music has upon the church. He began by saying, that as a general thing, he was apprehensive that sacred music was placed on too low ground, that it did not receive that attention which its merit demands. He very ingeniously pointed out the powerful effects that music and the combination of sounds has over the mind; and that if rightly understood, it served to elevate the affections above the sordid matter of earth and fix them more immediately on Divine and heavenly things. He gave the choir to understand that they had a more important duty to fulfil than merely to show off the power of the voice, or to display their scientific knowledge to a listening audience, but that a careful selection of tunes, to fully accord with the sentiment of the hymn to be performed, and when called upon to perform the duty assigned them, to sing with the spirit and the understanding also; and to perform sacred music faithfully, it requires the co-operation of the church.

And such a discourse, in my opinion, would do a great deal of good in our churches generally, if delivered once in two or three months through the year;—and why not? Certainly the psalms of David and Asaph are full of music—Sacred music, too, that was performed in honor of the Most-High. And if we would regard the worship of the early Christians, we must countenance sacred music;—if not by singing, to aid in its support. It requires support, and able men as teachers, as much as any other branch of education. Music is a talent given our children; and who gave it but God? If the Lord has deigned to give them a talent for singing, shall we neglect its cultivation so that they cannot use it in His service, and thereby call down the disapprobation of Heaven upon our own heads?—Children are not to be blamed in this particular, if they do not learn to sing—but their parents. For as the parent thinks or says, the child acts accordingly. If the parent approves of sacred music, so much as to recommend it to his child, we should in a few years, not only find good music in our churches, but at our homes and around our firesides.—And, parents, what would be more delightful?

Says an excellent writer upon this subject,—“While engaged in religious exercises, it always seemed natural to me to sing or chant forth my meditations; or to speak my thoughts in soliloquies, with a singing voice;” St. Augustine, after his conversion, says, on entering the Church at Milan, where St. Ambrose had introduced the ancient manner of chanting, “The voices flowed in at my ears; truth was distilled in my heart; and the affections of piety overflowed in sweet tears of joy.”—It is said Luther practiced psalmody regularly every night after supper. In this light was sacred music held in the early ages of Christianity, and in this light should it be held even among us; for it will certainly tend to promote the cause of Christianity.

For instance, good preaching and good music will build up a church, when preaching alone would not do it; therefore we may justly conclude that sacred music and religion go hand in hand, and that one is a support to the other.

Supposing, for example, that all of our singers should at once desert the galleries; and where the voice of melody was once to be heard in strains perhaps that went up acceptably to the throne of God, all is silent and still. The harps are hung upon the willows, and the voice of singing is hushed in silence. Should we not, like the Jews, weep, when we remember Zion? And being asked the reason for so doing, they answered that the songs of Zion cannot be sung in a strange land. I ask, would it not appear desolate? Would you not wish to revive the music again, that the songs of Zion might again be heard in your midst? But let it not be so among us. Let us encourage those who are laboring to make pleasant and profitable the gallery seats with the voice of singing. Let them not be to the expense of furnishing their own books, and instruction—their loss of time, besides many other incidental expenses, for merely gratifying our ears.—We must expect that the singers will eventually be discouraged and give it up without our co-operation. Let us countenance their exertions, if need be, by giving them our money to support schools for the cultivation of this heaven-born and inestimable gift.

Why cannot we, citizens of Hallowell, establish a singing school to be kept the year round, the cost of it would be but trifling, if we would but think so,—and as fast as our children arrive at the age of 10 or 12 years, admit them into the school, so that when our older singers are called to assume a different station in life, or are called away to gain a livelihood in a remote place—or are summoned away by death, our galleries may still be full of younger singers, so that no lack of improvement shall be noticed. When this is done we shall not notice occasionally such falling off of singing, but it will be constantly good. Now, parents, this is a duty devolving upon us. And this duty calls loudly to establish schools for the cultivation of sacred music. And very soon our singing schools, instead of being a resort, as many imagine, to play and whisper, will become a place of order and decorum.

Finally, let us instruct our children in the art of sacred music, and for their encouragement unite our voices occasionally, with theirs; so that when our pilgrimage on earth is at an end, and we are summoned away to the skies, praise may dwell upon our latest breath while here, and endure forever with the Saints of God in the eternal world.

WANTED.

At the HALLOWELL HOUSE three Girls.—One who is acquainted with cooking, will receive a liberal compensation. 43
Nov. 29, 1837.

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

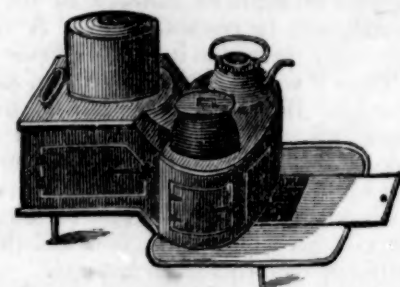
Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

43

S. G. LADD,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN, ASH
AND BOILER DOORS.

Being an extensive assortment of the above as can be found in the State—among which are—

STEWART'S IMPROVED, BUSWELL AND
PECKHAM'S SUPERIOR, READ'S PERFECT
AND IMPROVED, WILSON'S
PEOPLE'S, WHITING'S, JAMES
AND JAMES' IMPROVED
COOKS of all sizes.

Olmstead's, Onley's, Wilson's and Barrow's COAL
STOVES and GRATES.

Franklin and Six Plate Stoves of all sizes for Dwelling
Shops, School Houses, &c.

Sheet Iron Stoves, Sheet Iron and Copper FURNEL
and TIN WARE manufactured to order
and constantly on hand.

☞ All which will be sold for cash or approved
credit as low as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.
Oct. 27, 1837.—tf-38

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 50,000 true
Morus Multicaulis—or the true Chinese
Mulberry trees, either in small quantities
or at reduced wholesale prices, according
to size. The trees are thrifty, the form perfect,
and the roots fine. The trees will be shipped or
sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Companies
are invited to apply to WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1, 1837.

GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Grave Stone Factory, at the corner of Winthrop and Water streets, Hallowell,—where he has on hand an elegant lot of White Marble, from the Dover quarry, New York. All who wish to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased Friends, are respectfully invited to call and examine—they can be furnished (for a few months) with as good work as can be had in the State, for two-thirds usual prices. GEO. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1837.

41

DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

T. B. MERRICK has just received a large supply
of Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Linseed and Sperm
Oil, which will be sold low.

Hallowell, Oct. 20, 1837.

37

WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by

A. F. PALMER & Co.

No. 3, Kennebec Row.

Hallowell, June 22, 1837.

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